⑲ 日本国特許庁(JP)

⑪特許出願公開

⑩ 公 開 特 許 公 報 (A) 昭62-78266

⑤Int Cl.⁴

の出.願人

識別記号

庁内整理番号

43公開 昭和62年(1987)4月10日

D 06 M 13/20 21/00 6768-4L C-8521-4L

審査請求 有 発明の数 1 (全2頁)

②発明の名称 敷物、毛布類の処理方法

②特 願 昭60-213083

愛出 願 昭60(1985)9月26日

⑩発 明 者 宮 川 武 男

東京都港区浜松町2丁目3番23号 フクダビル

两宮市 L甲東園 1-19-25

リツクス懇話会

日本インテリアフアブ

邳代 理 人 弁理士 與野 稲夫

明 組 警

1. 発明の名称

敷物、毛布類の処理方法

2. 特許請求の範囲

タンニン酸の水溶液で処理することにより チリダニ類によってもたらされる抗原の抗原性 を解除又は減弱せしめることを特徴とする敷物 毛布類の処理方法。

3. 発明の詳細な説明

〔 産菜上の利用分野〕

本発明は敷物、毛布敷の処埋方法に関する。 (従来の技術)

アレルギー性ぜんそく、アレルギー性鼻炎、 結膜炎などのアレルギー性疾患の原因物質し抗 原)としては花粉、ハウスダストなどが知られ ているが、最近は室内に生息するダニ類の強、 死体、生体が奢明になりついあり、ダニ類の中 でもチリダニ類によるものが顕著であるといわ れている。 一般に敷物、毛布等は殺虫剤を使用するか掃除 機、或は日光浴、とか叩いてダニ類の除去して いたが根絶することは不可能であった。

(発明が解決しようとする問題点)

チリダニ類による生体のアレルギー反応は医学的には一型アレルギー(即時型)に似するものとされているが、ヤケチリダニでは四型アレルギー(遅延型)に似するものもある事を発見

このような、チリダニ類がアレルギーを起すという問題点があった。

(問題点を解決するための手段)

本発明は上記のような問題点を解決するため 1 ま~ 5 ま タンニン 飲水 6 液をカーベット、 毛布等で 処理する ことによって 7 レルギー反応を 子 防 し 得ることを 特 欲とするものである。

ヤケチリダニの抗原エキストミリグラムを 2 0 ミリリットルフラスコ中に入れ、タンニン 彼の1%水溶散1 0 ミリリットルをふりかけ、

特開昭62-78266(2)

そのま、窒温で 2 時間 放 置することにより、 キケチリダニ 抗原のタンニン 彼 処 埋 被 を 得 る。
一 万 同 様に ヤケチリダニ の 抗 原 エ キ ス 1 ぇ リ グラムに 1 リミリリットルの 純 水 を ふりかけて 2 時間 放 亞 して ヤケチリダニ 抗 原 の 未 処 埋 被 を 得る。

処 型 液 の 上 橙 液 を 注 入 す る と そ の 症 状 が 全 く 起 ら な い 目 気 し い 効 米 が あ っ た。

スでは 1 0 匹のうち死んだ 3 匹も含め綴る 7 匹にも抜い足数の政債反応が見られた。

(实施例 8)

チリダニ類が繁殖している毛布を半分に切り

これらは何回災脳しても何袋の結果を得た。 (契邸例 2)

チリダニ額が90%以上を占めるダニ類の生 体、死体、炎が多数存在する使用中の住居内の カーベットの10平方米を2区分し、1区分に 対し18タンニン観水路液を1平方米当り60 ミリリットルの調合で質諾し、自然乾燥せしめ **造器な 世気掃除機をかけて災 磨した。この 遊 ○.** 「グラムを絶水100ミリリットルに分散せし め、フィルターで夾雑物を飲いた液を得た。遅 低型アレルギー症を高めることが知られている サイクロホスファマイドを盛め放しミリリット ルに対し100ミリグラムの割合で従入した乳 化液の2ミリリットルを免投マウスの腹腔内に 住入した。10匹のマウスのうち死んだ2匹も 含め残る 8 匹にも足裏の皮膚反応は見られなか った。一方カーペットの残りの区分に1平方米 当り純水60ミリリットルを喫醤し、自然乾燥 し、そこから得た麼に上記と全く同じ操作を加 えた乳化液を2ミリリットル腹腔往入したマウ

本発明は上述のように タンニン 酸水溶液でカーベット、 毛布等を処理するという 簡単な方法で タニ 類がもたら すアレルギー 反応の 発生を 他めて 軽 放若 しくは 皆無にすることが 出来で、 然も人体に何の影響も与えない、 衛生的 効果が 考しいものがある。

< JP Sho 62-078266>

Specification

1. Title of Invention

Method of treating carpets and blankets

2. Claims

A method of treating carpets and blankets comprising eliminating or reducing antigenicities of antigens from house dust mites by treating the carpets and blankets with an aqueous tannic acid solution

3. Detailed Description of the Invention

[Industrial applicability]

The present invention relates to a method for treating carpets and blankets.

[Problems to be solved by the invention]

Although a body's allergic reaction to house dust mites has been medically classified as type I allergy (immediate-type), it has been discovered that some allergic reactions to Dermatophagoides pteronyssinus belong to type IV allergy (delayed-type).

Thus, there exists a problem that house dust mites cause allergic reactions.

[Means for solving the problem]

To resolve the above problem, the present invention provides a treatment of carpets and blankets with 1% to 5% aqueous tannic acid solution to prevent allergic reactions.

[Example 1]

One milligram of an antigenic extract from

Dermatophagoides pteronyssinus is placed into a 20 ml flask,
on which 10 ml of a 1% aqueous tannic acid solution is sprayed.

The flask is allowed to stand for 2 hours at room temperature
to obtain a solution of Dermatophagoides pteronyssinus antigen
treated with tannic acid.

On the other hand, 1 mg of the antigenic extract from Dermatophagoides pteronyssinus is sprayed with 10 ml of pure water in the same manner as described above and then allowed to stand for 2 hours at room temperature to obtain a solution of untreated Dermatophagoides pteronyssinus antigen.

Experimental mice and guinea pigs preliminarily immunized with the antigenic extract from Dermatophagoides pteronyssinus and an immunoenhancing agent (Cyclophosphamide) were intraperitoneally injected, per animal, with the volume of the treated or untreated solution calculated to contain a net weight of 200-400 micrograms of the antigenic extract from Dermatophagoides pteronyssinus. When comparing the allergenic action between the two solutions, in the untreated solution groups, the mice developed skin reactions on the bottom of their paws five days after and the guinea pigs developed skin reactions on their sides 6-14 days after the treatment. The animals of the treated solution groups also developed skin reactions, however, their symptoms are relatively (1/2 to 1/3) mild as compared to those developed in the untreated animals.

Injection of the supernatant removed from the treated solution showed a remarkable effect that no symptom appeared at all.

Replications of these experiments gave the same results.

[Example 2]

A Carpet used in living quarters and containing numerous living and dead mites, 90% or more of which were house dust mites, and their feces was divided into two sections of 10 square meters each. One of the sections was sprayed with a 1% aqueous tannic acid solution at a rate of 60 ml/m² and then air dried, followed by collection of dust using a clean electric cleaner. From the collected dust, 0.1 g of the collected dust was removed and dispersed in 100 ml of pure water. This mixture was filtrated to obtain a dust solution free of trash. Immunized mice were intraperitoneally injected with 2 ml of an emulsified liquid in which Cyclophosphamide, known to enhance delayed type allergy, is mixed with the dust solution at a rate of 100 mg of Cyclophosphamide per 1 ml of the dust solution. All ten of the mice, two of which died, including eight survived mice, did not found to develop skin reactions on the bottom of the paws. By contrast, all ten of the mice, three of which died, including seven survived mice, that were intraperitoneally injected with 2 ml of an emulsified liquid containing the dust obtained from the other section of the carpet that was sprayed with pure water at a rate of 60 ml/m², then air dried, and processed with the

same operation as described above exhibited strong skin reactions.

[Example 3]

A carpet of four-and-a-half jou (jou means tatami mats) in which house dust mites account for 93% of the mite population in the carpet was partitioned into two sections in half, and they are rinsed with a carpet rinsing machine (which is used to rinse carpets by spraying the water accommodated in tank A onto the carpet through the adaptor, immediately followed by vacuum up into tank B through the adaptor). House dust mite-allergic guinea pigs were treated with an experimental mite solution that was obtained by the following procedure: rinsing the carpet with a 5% aqueous tannin acid solution to obtain wastewater in tank B; after filtering the wastewater, adding Cyclophosphamide and boiling the mixture for 10 minutes. The treated guinea pigs only developed very minor type IV allergy. By contrast, house dust mite-allergic guinea pigs treated with an experimental mite solution that was obtained by the same procedure described above with the exception that pure water used for rinsing the carpet exhibited severe type IV allergy in their sides.

[Example 4]

A blanket in which house dust mites proliferated was cut into halves. One of the halves was washed with an electric washing machine containing a 3% aqueous tannin acid solution,

and the washed water was collected. The other half was washed with tannic acid-free tap water, and the washed water was collected in the same manner. Two liters of each of the washed water were separately placed in a large beaker and heated slowly until reduced to about 200 ml, and then filtered through Buchner suction filter to remove trash. The solutions thus obtained were used as the experimental solutions. House dust mite-allergic mice were intraperitoneally injected with 2 ml of the experimental solutions for each animal. While the mice in the tannic acid system exhibited mild skin reactions on the bottom of the paws, the mice in the tap water system exhibited the two-to three-fold significantly severe skin reactions.

[Effect of the Invention]

As described above, the present invention allows for largely reducing or eliminating the occurrence of allergy caused by mites by using a simple method of treating carpets and blankets with an aqueous tannic acid solution. The present invention has no affect on the human body and has a significant sanitary effect.